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PTO/SB/21 (09-04)  
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<b>TRANSMITTAL FORM</b>  (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)	Application Number	09/423,511	
	Filing Date	11/10/1999	
	First Named Inventor	Hans SJÖBLOM	
	Art Unit	3621	
	Examiner Name	Cheung, M.	
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	14	Attorney Docket Number	70324-69523

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC
<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment/Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Correspondence Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)
<input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement	<input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD	<input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below):
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	Remarks	

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT			
Firm Name	ALBIHNS STOCKHOLM AB		
Signature			
Printed name	Timothy Platt		
Date	12/14/2004	Reg. No.	43,003

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PTO/SB/17 (12-04)

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Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818).

**FEE TRANSMITTAL**  
**For FY 2005**☒ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 250

**Complete if Known**

Application Number	09/423,511
Filing Date	11/10/1999
First Named Inventor	Hans SJÖBLOM
Examiner Name	Cheung, M.
Art Unit	3621
Attorney Docket No.	70324-69523

**METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)**

☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order ☐ None ☐ Other (please identify): \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ Deposit Account Deposit Account Number: 501249 Deposit Account Name: Albihns Stockholm AB

For the above-identified deposit account, the Director is hereby authorized to: (check all that apply)

☒ Charge fee(s) indicated below ☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee  
☒ Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayments of fee(s) under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 ☐ Credit any overpayments

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**FEE CALCULATION****1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES**

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	

**2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES**

Fee Description	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
Each claim over 20 or, for Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 or, for Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)	Multiple Dependent Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
- 20 or HP =	x	=				
HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20						
Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)			
- 3 or HP =	x	=				
HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3						

**3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE**

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	Extra Sheets	Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
- 100 =	/ 50 =	(round up to a whole number) x	=	

**4. OTHER FEE(S)**

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other: 2402 Filing a brief in support of an appeal 250

**SUBMITTED BY**

Signature		Registration No. 43,003 (Attorney/Agent)	Telephone 01146859887247
Name (Print/Type)	Timothy Platt		Date 14 December 2004

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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re. Patent Application of  
Hans SJÖBLOM  
Application No. 09/423511  
§371(c) date: 10 November 1999

Group Art Unit: 3621  
Examiner: Cheung, M.

For: Method and Device for Performing Electronic Transactions

**Brief in Support of Appeal**

***Real Party in Interest***

The subject application is owned by Comex Electronics AB of Täby, Sweden.

***Related Appeals and Interferences***

To the knowledge of the appellant, the assignee or his agent, no other appeal or interference will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

***Status of Claims***

On 22 October 2004, appealed from the decision dated 22 March 2004 of the examiner finally rejecting Claims 1-29, Claims 3 and 4 having been cancelled Claims 1, 3, 6-13, 15, 17-19 having been amended and Claims 27-29 having been added during prosecution.

***Status of Amendments***

12/17/2004 ANAB11 00000044 501249 09423511  
01 FC:2402 250.00 DA

Subsequent to the final rejection of 22 March 2004, the appellant filed an amendment to Claim 1 specifying that the electronic transactions are performed “via a communications network”. Also Claims 4 and 5 were deleted as being redundant. In the Advisory Action of 22 September 2004, it was indicated that these amendments were entered, but without further comment than that “the arguments are not persuasive”.

### ***Summary of the Invention***

Claim 1-20 and 27-29 in force relate to a method for performing electronic transactions via a communications network using a smart card. Claims 21 and 22 relate to a smart card for carrying out electronic transactions. Claims 23-25 relate to a combination of a smart card and a user-controlled communication unit. Claim 26 relates to the use of a smart card.

In order to preserve absolute, physical, integrity when formulating the encrypted transaction message to be sent, creates, using software previously stored in the smart card, the transaction message in the smart card, independently of any connection to a communications network and without computer dialogue, before digitally signing it in the smart card. The central concept of the invention is the elimination of any possibility that any second or third party or their computer will compromise the integrity of the transaction message at any time during the process of its being created and electronically signed and sealed by the sender. see pages 2-8 , and in particular page 5, last paragraph and page 6 first paragraph.

### ***Issues***

Against Claims 1-9, 11-13, 15-18, 21-23 and 25-29 in this application, US Patent 6 038 551 (*Barlow et al.*) has been cited under §102 in the final rejection of 22 march 2004. Under §103 Claim 14 was rejected citing *Barlow et al* and

Claims 10, 19-20 and 24 were rejected over *Barlow et al.* in view of *Heinonen et al.* (US 5,887,266).

### ***The Examiner's Rationale***

The Examiner's reasoning in rejection of the claims citing *Barlow et al* is inter alia that: *Barlow et al* does in fact teach the creation of a transaction message on the basis of entered transaction information in the smart card with the aid of software previously stored in the smart card. *Barlow* teaches this matter, in particular at column 14 lines 62 – column 15 line 10; *Barlow* teaches a user selecting beverage which corresponds to creating a transaction message, and the IC card are used for this beverage transaction which corresponds to the usage of the smart card as claimed, states the Examiner.

The Examiner also takes up one feature of the claimed invention, namely lack of interaction with a communications network during the creation of the message. The Examiner states that “the vending machine purchase in *Barlow's* teaching (column 14 lines 62 – column 15 line 10) corresponds to this limitation because *Barlow* explicitly states “the vending machine is an example of an offline computer”.

### ***Argument***

*Barlow et al.* describes a user-configurable smartcard, which can be used in a plurality of different systems. Of those systems discussed in *Barlow et al.*, three of them [a. ATM cash withdrawal (col. 14, lines 42-58), b. vending machine purchases (col. 14, line 62 – col. 15, line 10) and c. on-line shopping (col. 15 and 16)] can be characterized as financial transaction systems.

- a. ATM cash withdrawal (col. 14, lines 42-58). This example in *Barlow et al.* illustrates how a financial transaction is effected using a smart card and an automatic teller machine. Lines 48-52 read: “Next, the IC card and the banking application running on the ATM exchange authentication information. The banking application then conducts a financial transaction through the API to the IC card.” It is submitted that this describes prior art methods where there is **back-and-forth** interaction between the sender and the receiver [the bank’s computer] during the creation of the transaction method and prior to its being electronically signed by the sender. Typically, conducting a financial transaction through the API [ Application Program Interface] to the IC card involves back and forth communication with a computer outside the sender’s complete control. This is illustrated by the flow chart shown in Figs. 7-10 of *Barlow et al.* where steps 158-162, steps 170-174 and steps 180-186 all involve back and forth interaction with a second or third party computer **during** the creation of the signed transaction message. This is contrary to the concept of the invention as defined in the pending main claim.
- b. Vending machine purchases (col. 14, line 62 – col. 15, line 10). The cited passage in *Barlow et al.* refers to a known cash card which has a chip “loaded” with a certain amount of money. During use in a vending machine, the vending machine is able to interact with the chip and electronically deduct a certain payment amount from the chip on the cash card leaving the remaining amount in the chip for future purchases until completely used up and/or reloaded with money. There are significant difference between this known technology and the method for performing electronic transactions as disclosed in Claim 1. The present invention creates a “transaction message” “in the smart card with the aid of software previously stored in the smart

card”. Also the created transaction message is provided with the senders “digital signature while using his own private key for subsequent output and transmission of the transaction message.” While it is true that the above described use according to *Barlow et al.* of a cash card in a vending machine completes a transaction off-line, no digitally signed transaction message is produced and transmitted. Only an electronic deduction is made in the chip on the card by a mechanism in the vending machine. No message is ever digitally signed and transmitted in the vending machine example from *Barlow et al.* cited against Claim 1. Digitally signing and transmitting a message is the very purpose of the present invention, that is to say creating and digitally signing a complete coded transaction message in the card without any possibility whatsoever of so-called hacking, and then transmitting the message to a receiver via a communications network.

- c. On-line shopping (col. 15 and 16). The entire described purchase process involves continual **back-and-forth** exchange of information: “Authentication information is exchanged between the IC card and shopping application for mutual verification.” (col. 15, lines 27-28) ; “... mutually authenticated each other through the exchange of certificates. When the user is ready to place an order, the user and merchant computers will first exchange certificates.” (col. 16, lines 13-16); “The user’s computer and the merchant’s computing unit then exchange the certificates over the public network (step 158). Upon receipt of the merchant’s certificate, the commerce application submits the merchant’s certificate through the card management and cryptography API 36 to the IC card 14 (step 160). the card processor 50 examines the signature on the certificate to verify that it belongs to the certifying authority in this context (step 162). If the certificate is

valid , the merchant identifying information can be checked and the public keys used to authenticate the merchant using a challenge response protocol. “

All of the examples in *Barlow et al.*, involve interaction, before completion of the digitally signed message, with entities outside the sender's control, in particular in this case entities outside the actual smart card itself. Nowhere in *Barlow et al.* is there any indication of the concept of the present invention. All that *Barlow et al.* reveals is the previously known interacting technology which opens the possibility of hacking, intrusion and errors during the compiling and digital signing of the transaction message. It is submitted that the independent claims 1, 21 and 23 are new and non-obvious over *Barlow et al.*

US Patent 6 038 551 to *Heinonen et al.* . cited in combination with *Barlow et al.* against Claims 10, 19-20 and 24 which are dependent claims, which in combination with an allowable independent claim do not need to exhibit novelty and non-obviousness in themselves. Nonetheless, *Heinonen et al.* only discloses the use of a mobile phone in a financial transaction conducted in the standard previously known manner, i.e. with back and forth interaction with an outside party during the formulation of the transaction message, i.e. offering a physical possibility of interference, reducing the sender's absolute confidence in the integrity of the transaction message, which is the purpose of the present invention. It is therefore maintained that all of the claims are allowable even over *Barlow et al.* in view of *Heinonen et al.*

## ***Appendix***

A copy of the pending claims is appended herewith.



Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Timothy Platt', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Timothy Platt

Reg. No. 43,003

13 December 2004

Albihns Stockholm AB

Box 5581

114 85 Stockholm, Sweden



## CLAIMS

1.(Currently amended) A method for performing electronic transactions via a communications network, in which a sender of transaction messages is assigned a smart  
5 card with an associated unique identity and a private key stored in the card in a protected manner, and in which an associated public key is kept generally available, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that in connection with an electronic transaction under the sender's own control, preferably through his own input of message information, the sender, independently of any connection to a communications network and without  
10 computer dialogue with a receiver, creates, on the basis of entered transaction information, a transaction message, which contains information necessary for the transaction, the transaction message being created in the smart card with the aid of software previously stored in the smart card, and, in his smart card, provides the created transaction message with his digital signature while using his own private  
15 key for subsequent output and transmission of the transaction message.

2.(Original) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message contains information on sender, receiver, amount and preferably a transaction serial number.

3.(Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message is created off-line, i.e. not connected to the communications network that is used for the subsequent transmission of the transaction message.

4.(Deleted) ~~A method as claimed in claim 3, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message is created off-line.~~

5.(Deleted) ~~A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message is created in the smart card.~~

6. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 5, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message is created with the aid of sender information inserted in the card in advance.

7. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 5, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that information required for the transaction message is input with the aid of

input means arranged on the smart card, the card preferably being a so-called advanced smart card.

5 8. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that information necessary for the transaction message is input with the aid of a protected card terminal.

10 9. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that information necessary for the transaction message is input with the aid of a separate card communication unit, the latter preferably also being a card activator.

15 10. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that information necessary for the transaction message is input with the aid of a telecommunications unit controlled by the smart card, especially a mobile telecommunications unit such as a mobile phone.

20 11. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message contains sender information in the form of at least one of the following pieces of information: a card number, a cash card number, a charge card number, a credit card number, an account number, an invoice number and an ID number.

25 12. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message contains receiver information in the form of at least one of the following pieces of information: a card number, a cash card number, a charge card number, a credit card number, an account number, an invoice number and an ID number.

30 13. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the signed transaction message is sent to a card or account administrator regarding the sender or receiver, that the digital signature of the transaction message is authenticated by using the public key, which is assigned to the one who is identified as sender by the transmitted transaction message, and that in case of authenticity, the  
35 receiver is credited with the transaction amount by a clearing process.

14.(Original) A method as claimed in claim 13, c h a r a c –  
t e r i s e d in that the signed transaction message is

first sent to the receiver, who optionally after his own checking of the digital signature of the message forwards the signed transaction message to said card or account administrator.

- 5 15. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the signed transaction message is encrypted by using a public key belonging to the addressee, to whom the transaction message is sent, that the encrypted, signed transaction message is sent to the addressee, that the addressee by using his private key decrypts the signed transaction message, that the digital signature of the transac-  
10 tion message is authenticated by using the public key which is assigned to the one who is identified as sender by the transmitted transaction message, and that the receiver, in case of authenticity, is credited with the transaction amount by a clearing process.
- 15 16.(Original) A method as claimed in claim 15, c h a r a c -  
t e r i s e d in that the addressee is the receiver, that the receiver, after decryption, sends the signed transaction message to a card or account administrator, whereupon said authentication takes place.
- 20 17. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the signed transaction message is encrypted by using the sender's public key and is provided with sender information and is then sent to a card or account administra-  
25 tor, who has the sender's private key and who preferably has issued the user's smart card, that said administrator decrypts the received encrypted message by using said private key, that authentication of the digital signature of the decrypted transaction message takes place by using the public key, which is assigned to the one who is identified as sender by the transmitted transaction message, and that the receiver, in case of authenticity, is credited with the transaction amount by a clearing process.
- 30 18. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the signed transaction message is sent non-encrypted, especially via a public communications network, such as the Internet or a telecommunications network.
- 35 19. (Previously amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d, in that the signed transaction message is sent by e-mail.

20.(Original) A method as claimed in any one of claims 1-18,

c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the signed transaction message is sent via a mobile telephone network, especially by using a so-called SMS service.

21.(Original) A smart card for carrying out electronic transactions, comprising  
5 means for storing card identification information, means for protected storing of a private key, means for storing an asymmetrical algorithm, means for input of transaction information into the card, processor means for creating in the card a transaction message based on input transaction information, such as information on amount and receiver, and optionally information stored in the card, such as information on  
10 sender and preferably a serial number, and for providing the transaction message with a digital signature on the basis of said private key and said asymmetrical algorithm, and means for output of the signed transaction message.

22. (Previously amended) A card as claimed in claim 21, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in  
15 that the card is of a so-called advanced type.

23.(Original) A combination of a smart card and a user-controlled communication unit, which is arranged for communication with the smart card and with which the card is adapted to be combined with a view to producing an electronic transaction  
20 message, the card comprising means for protected storing of a private key, means for storing an asymmetrical algorithm and processor means for providing a created transaction message with a digital signature based on said private key and said algorithm, and said communication unit comprising means for input of transaction information, and means being arranged in the communication unit and/or in the  
25 card for creating said transaction message.

24.(Original) A combination as claimed in claim 23, c h a r a c  
t e r i s e d in that the communication unit is a mobile telecommunication device.

30 25.(Original) A combination as claimed in claim 23, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the communication unit is a combined card activator and information inputter/processor.

35 26.(Original) Use of a smart card with a private key stored therein for providing, independently of the communications network, an electronic transaction message provided with a digital signature based on the private key.

27.(Previously added) A method as claimed in claim 2, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message is created off-line, i.e. not connected to the communications network that is issued for the subsequent transmission of the transaction message.

5 28.(Previously added) A method as claimed in claim 6, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that information required for the transaction message is input with the aid of input means arranged on the smart card, the card preferably being a so-called advanced smart card.

10 29.(Previously added) A method as claimed in claim 27, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the transaction message is created off-line.